injurious results which he believed would follow the adoption of the opposite policy.—The results turned out to be what he thought and said they would; and his course was ultimately vindicated in the fullest manner, by the repeal of the Twenty first Rule," after an experience of four years by a House of Representatives numbering two Democrats to one Whig!

2. To his opposition to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which he based *solely* upon what he foresaw and predicted would be the "*results*." He could find no warrant in the Constitution for the clause in the act of 1820, restricting slavery by the line of 36.30. He regarded such restriction as unjust to the South and in violation of the treaty by which the territory was acquired from France. He had voted in 1850 to repeal the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery in New Mexico, which were in force at the time of the acquisition. But when it came to voting for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which had been peacefully acquiesced in for thirty years, he apprehended dangerous *consequences* to the South and to the whole country from the adoption of the measure. He looked at the probable *results* of the measure, and guided, as he expressly declared entirely by the conclusions which his mind came to, as to what those results would be, he voted against the repeal, and in so voting, as the results proved, he voted against the creation of the Republican party! It would be a gross libel on the majority who repealed the Missouri Compromise, to suppose they would have done it had they been gifted with the foresight of Mr. Bell, and seen, as his far-reaching sagacity enabled him to do, the deplorable consequences which flow from it.

No higher tribute could be rendered to any man than that which is unwittingly paid to Mr. Bell by the entire array, vast as it is, of Democratic leaders, speakers and writers, throughout the South, when they call upon the people of the South, as they are every day doing, by uniting under the Democratic flag, to interpose a barrier to the onward march of Republicanism—when they expatiate upon the danger to Southern institutions of the government's falling into the hands of the Republicans—when they proclaim that danger to be so great, that the South ought never to submit to the inauguration of the Republican candidate, if elected. Had Mr. Bell's prudent councils—his wise admonitions—his earnest remonstrances, been heeded, there would this day have been no Republican party, and the country would now be in the enjoyment of that repose and freedom from slavery agitation which President Pierce congratulated it upon possessing at the date of his installation into the Presidential office.

3. To his vote against the Lecompton Constitution bill. He voted, his accusers say, against admitting Kansas into the Union as a slave State. "A slave State!"—The Democrats of Tennessee know, and will give ready credence to Gen Whitfield, their former fellow citizen and active laborer in the cause of Democracy, who removed to Kansas at an early day. In his speech against the Lecompton bill, Mr. Bell quoted the following extract of a letter, written by Gen. Whitfield to the editor of the Washington *Union*, dated Washington City, September 2d, 1857:

"I have seen the letter addressed by Dr. Tebbs to a gentleman in this city. His letter fully and fairly represents the condition of parties in Kansas, both before and after the advent of Governor Walker, and I have been perfectly astonished, upon my arrival here, to find the crusade from the South upon Governor Walker, charging him with an attempt to 'abolitionize Kansas.' It required no action from Governor Walker to make Kansas a free State. Its doom, if it is fixed, was fixed long before Robert J. Walker ever entered the Territory.

"I repeat, again, sir, that, knowing Dr. Tebbs well, and knowing him to be thoroughly posted upon Kansas affairs, I endorse fully his views and conclusions as expressed in his letter to you."

From the letter of Dr. Tebbs, referred to in Gen. Whitfield's letter, Mr. Bell quoted the following paragraph:

"That in January, 1857, four or five months before Governor Walker arrived in the Territory, the pro-slavery party held a Convention of all the members of the Legislature and delegates from every county in the Territory to discuss the condition of parties, and leading pro-slavery men, deliberately declared it as their opinion that the pro-slavery party proper was in a hopeless minority."

This Doctor Tebbs was represented in the same number of the *Union* in which his letter was published, as a "Virginian by birth, a slaveholder, and one of the early settlers of Kansas," who had been a member of every Legislature since Kansas had become a Territory, "and whose radical views on the slavery question had rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the Black Republicans of the Territory."

Mr. Bell's opposition to the Lecompton bill, therefore, took place in view of the fullest Democratic evidence in the Territory, that "the pro-slavery party proper in the Territory was in a hopeless minority!"

Mr. Bell, also, by authentic facts and figures, demonstrated that an overwhelming majority of the qualified voters of the Territory were opposed to the Lecompton Constitution. In view of these facts, Mr. Bell argued that to impose that Constitution on the unwilling majority of the people of Kansas—large and overwhelming as it was—would be an act of arbitrary power on the part of Congress, in violation of a fundamental principle of all free institutions, and which, under all the circumstances connected with it, would be of no sort of advantage to the South, while, on the other hand, the inevitable effect of it would be further to excite the North against the South, and so give increased strength and vitality to the Republican organization.

The Republicans had already twenty Senators. How long would it be, Mr. Bell asked, before they would have a sufficient number (one third) to prevent the ratification of any treaty of acquisition, if the Southern Democracy persisted in their course? The Southern Democracy did persist, and the result was as Mr. Bell saw and foretold: the Republican Senators have been increased to more than the requisite number to enable them to reject any treaty they see fit to reject.

Did the advocates of the Lecompton bill, Mr. Bell further asked, want to strengthen the Republican party and give the reins of Government into their hands? If they did, let them pass the bill. Did they desire to loosen the power of the Republican party and arrest the progress of slavery agitation? If they did, let them reject the bill and send the Constitution back to the people of Kansas for their ratification or rejection. These are the grounds upon which Mr. Bell opposed the passage of the Lecompton Constitution bill. If well taken, they fully justify Mr. Bell's course. Who at this day will say that they were not well taken? What candid man will censure Mr. Bell for acting as he did upon those grounds?

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, September 25 1860.

☞ R. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, blanks or advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

For the State at large:
Hon. GEO. E. BADGER, of Wake.
Dr. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

For the Districts:

1st District,	J. W. BINTON,	of Pasquotank.
2d	do.	C. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3d	do.	O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond
4th	do.	L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th	do.	A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th	do.	R. Y. WALSER, of Davidson.
7th	do.	WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th	do.	Gen. R. M. HENRY, of Macon.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION

Adopted by acclamation, by the National Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, at Baltimore, May 10, 1860.

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty, to recognize no political principles other than

"THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,
THE UNION OF THE STATES
AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

And that, as the representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the government again placed in their condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

MASS MEETING.

EX COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Raleigh, Sept. 15th, 1860.

☞ There will be a STATE MASS MEETING of the friends of BELL AND EVERETT, and of the UNION, at the Town of Salisbury, on the 11th and 12th of October next. Every county in the State is desired and expected to send delegates.

The UNION MEN of Rowan, through the Ex Committee, extend a cordial invitation to UNION MEN everywhere, to be with them on that occasion.

SION H. ROGERS, Chm'n.

Public Speaking.

We have been requested to state that the Electors for the Seventh Congressional District, Messrs. MYERS, BYNUM and FOX, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Monroe,	Tuesday,	Oct 2
Wadesboro',	"	" 9
Albemarle,	Thursday	" 11
Concord,	Monday,	" 15.
Newton,	Tuesday,	" 16
Salisbury,	Saturday,	" 20.
Charlotte,	Tuesday,	" 23
Lincolnton,	Saturday,	" 27.
Dallas,	Monday,	" 29.

We understand that Mr. Bynum cannot be at Monroe and Charlotte; and Mr. Fox cannot be at Albemarle.

Course of Lectures.

The public are informed that a course of Lectures will be commenced on Monday evening next, the first of October, by Prof. Holmes. The funds obtained at these Lectures are to aid in completing the Methodist Church, now in the course of construction. As the object is a good one, it is to be hoped that they will be liberally patronized by the citizens of this community. See advertisement in another column.

New Goods! New Clothing, &c.

Attention is called to the advertisements of Messrs. Pulling, Springs & Co., J. Rothschild & Bro., Wm. Treloar and Drucker & Heubrun. They all have fine and large stocks in their respective lines, and those wishing to purchase had better call early. Competition is the life of trade, and enables purchasers to obtain bargains.

Vigilant Committee.

In another column we give the proceedings of the citizens of Pineville. It will be seen that they have formed a Vigilant Committee. The formation of such Committees are proper and in some cases absolutely necessary, but our friends should recollect that the forming of Vigilant Committees is a part of Mr. Yancy's programme for accomplishing a dissolution of the Union. Read the following extract from his Slaughter letter:

"But if we could do as our fathers did—organize "committees of safety" all over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement,) we shall fire the southern heart, and instruct the southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution.

Another part of Mr. Yancy's plan for breaking up this Union, is foreshadowed by the Montgomery Mail, Mr. Yancy's organ in the following extract:

"THE WAY TO DISSOLVE THE UNION.—Run three Presidential tickets against Lincoln, thereby giving Lincoln the best chances for election. After Lincoln is elected, some Southern communities—most of them, perhaps—will refuse to let a postmaster appointed under his Administration take possession of the office. Then the United States authorities will be interposed to "*enforce the law*." Then the United States authorities will either be shot down or they will shoot somebody down. Then the people of the community will rise up against the United States Government, and will be sustained by neighboring communities, until *civil war, with all its horrible butcheries, envelopes the land in a shroud of blood and carnage!*

"Yes if you wish to bring this *delightful* state of affairs about, *run three tickets in the South against Lincoln.*"

This will reveal to our friends the whole scheme of the disunionists. Appoint Vigilance Committees, fire the public mind, and attempt to precipitate a Revolution by preventing the offices from being filled until civil war, with all its horrible butcheries, envelopes the land in a shroud of blood and carnage. Are the people of Mecklenburg ready for this? Are you willing to aid in precipitating a Revolution. If not, see to it, that you are not drawn into it before you are aware.

The Mecklenburg Fair.

It is to be hoped that the political excitement which is now engrossing the public mind, will not interfere with this important exhibition. It comes off on the 31st October and 1st and 2nd of November, occupying three days.

We are informed that the Executive Committee is building large additions to their stalls, improving the grounds, and enlarging the accommodations generally. From abroad we hear of many visitors and exhibitors, with whose presence we have not before been favored, who are making their calculations to be present, and we call upon every farmer, mechanic, merchant, manufacturer, and, in short, every good citizen of Mecklenburg, to be ready to contribute his full share to give interest to the occasion. Bring whatever you have, that is good of its kind, and place it on exhibition. If it takes a premium, you will have the gratification of knowing that you have excelled, but if you lose you can learn from the successful competitor how to improve.

The Premium List is a rich and tempting one. Call at the Treasurer's office, P. J. Lowrie's Book Store, or at the Executive Committee's office, at the Rock Island store, and get one.

Mr. Clingman's Letter in 1856.

Many of our friends have expressed a wish to see the letter written by the Hon. T. L. Clingman, in 1856, a copy of which is given below. The name of the gentleman to whom it is addressed is not given, and, therefore, we think that there must have been two letters written at that time, for, if we are not greatly mistaken, one was directed to three gentlemen of this County—Maj. B. Morrow, D. Parks and Wm. F. Phifer, Esqs.—but to whom directed is not material, as Mr. Clingman entertains the same principles now as he did in 1856. We ask the people to give this letter an attentive perusal, bearing in mind that Maj. Perry, of South Carolina, says that the election of Lincoln is no cause for a dissolution of the Union, and then say if, in the event of his election, you are willing to bring on civil war with all its horrors. Now here is the letter:

ASHEVILLE, Oct. 18th, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—When I was last in your town, I stated to you and your friends that, though I might not be able to accept an invitation to meet the citizens of your county before the Presidential election, yet I would certainly endeavor to do so after that event, provided Fremont should carry a majority of the votes. Though I do not regard that contingency as probable, it is still the part of wisdom to be prepared for it. I now write to you, therefore, to say that, if all things suit, I will be with you on Thursday, the 13th of November. That is as early a day, probably, as could be selected after the result was known, and preparations made, and still would precede, by a few days, the assembling of our Legislature.

Should the Black Republicans prevail, there is no spot of ground I would so soon stand on as in that town where the first Declaration of Independence was made, and in that county which Lord Cornwallis (a man well qualified to express a correct opinion) pronounced "the most rebellious county in America."

Our ancestors had far greater difficulties to encounter than we are now compelled to meet. The Southern States have a population four times as great as all the colonies then had, while the best part of the North, I mean the men of courage and honor, acknowledge the justness of our cause, and are with us in feeling. Instead of having to make governments *de novo*, we have organized State sovereignties to act at once. I hold, however, that the condition of things which may possibly occur would not only justify the action of any single State, but even authorize individual resistance, for any *free white American* might well refuse to be so degraded as to become *the slave of the negro-worshipping Abolitionists.*

Our forefathers made that revolution to maintain their equality as men, and as communities likewise. They resisted the payment of a paltry tea tax, because its imposition was an assertion of the British government to rule them. That government was controlled by a body of manly and high-toned men, and yet our ancestors refused to accept even them for masters.—But the leaders among our enemies are, to my certain knowledge, the meanest and most contemptible creatures upon earth, excepting *only those in the South* that are willing to be governed by them.

A few venal presses, that hope to fatten on the spoils of a government as corrupt as Fremont would establish, and a few traitors to their section and race, would attempt to produce a diversion in favor of our enemies, but they might receive *swift attention* from our committees of vigilance until the State government could take the necessary steps to insure tranquility. A proper feeling is already pervading the masses of the South. The idea thrown out in some quarters, however, that we should manifest our resistance only by refusing to hold office under the new administration, is an absurdity. We shall thereby not only deprive ourselves of the benefits of a government, which we were taxed to support, but we shall assume the contemptible attitude of the Asiatic, who unresistingly and in sullen silence submits to oppression and torture. Equally preposterous is the idea referred to in the North, that we are threatening to *revolt* against the government. Those of us that have stood by the Constitution, are entitled to hold the organization of the government. It was decided by the Parliament that James the Second, by violating the Constitution, had abdicated the government, and left the throne vacant. So these States that refuse to obey the Constitution, are to be held as having gone out of the Union. Let Massachusetts, New York, and others, stay out of it, and at the same time lose the use of Southern freights to fill their ships, and Southern purchasers for their manufactures and imports. When their intercourse with us is placed on a footing common between foreign or hostile governments, if they do not find sufficient consolation in the idea that they are freed in their consciences from all responsibility for the sin and turpitude of Southern slavery, then let them, by force of arms, get back into the Union, *if they can.*

With respect to those persons who are for resistance, but who say that we ought to wait for an *overt act*, and in the meantime, allow our enemies to take possession of the government, and obtain the control of the army, navy and treasury, they manifest the height of fatuity. When our enemy, after an open declaration of war, and breathing nothing but threats and denunciations, marches on us with arms displayed and banners flying, is it the part of wisdom to allow him to take possession of the country, and wait to see if he will do us an injury?

I am confident that, at the proper time, a line of policy and action can be indicated which, without any real sacrifice, will protect the South in its institutions, both social and political. At present, it is only necessary for every true man to hold himself ready to act, should the emergency occur. Our enemies are only entitled to know that we will submit to their domination when they have conquered us in battle, and slain our fighting men. Should the necessity arise, make your arrangements, and I will, under the favor of Providence, meet you at that time.

Very truly yours, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

Items on the Census.

The Census report, as made out by J. Phelps, assistant U. S. Marshall, for the Western division of Mecklenburg County, shows that the population has increased very largely in his half of the County, which sums up 10,800—the whole County, including the town of Charlotte, ten years ago, was only 13,914, as per census report.

Among other matters of information gathered by Mr. Phelps, he found a negro man at Dr. W. J. Hayes', 103 years old, stout and hearty, able to cultivate a water melon patch and attend to other minor duties on the farm. Also, a white woman by the name of Elizabeth Reynolds, born in Maryland and residing in the town of Charlotte, aged 102 years. She is blind, but her memory is good. She remembers distinctly the various incidents of the Revolution.

Among the deaths he heard, and gives it as a matter of interest, that a negro child of Mr. W. M. Stinson was poisoned by eating pole-root—the child was five years old—he roasted the root, thinking it was a potato, and lived 10 hours after eating it.

In his journeying through the County, he found a stone house, now occupied and formerly owned by Mrs. Esther Y. Hutchison, which was built in the year 1775. Also, a log house, now owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Bigham, and situated near the Catawba river, below the Tuckaseege ford, the logs of which were partly cut before the Revolution, the owner was drafted, served his time out, and then returned, got the balance and erected the house.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

MEETING OF THE BELL AND EVERETT CLUB.

A regular meeting of the Bell and Everett Club was held at the Court House on Friday night, Sept. 21st, 1860.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws was continued.

The Executive Committee reported and recommended a Mass Meeting, which was taken up, considered and voted for in the affirmative, the time to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Victor C. Barringer, Esq., upon invitation of the Executive Committee, addressed the Club, and in a speech of one hour's length entertained it by showing up in all its hideous deformity the Democratic party and its aims, and plainly demonstrating the Breckinridge party to be equally as great disunionists as the Lincolnites, the only difference being that Lincoln's principles are "That Congress shall intervene in the Territories *against* slavery," and the Breckinridge doctrine being "That Congress shall intervene in the Territories *for* slavery."—"And now," said Mr. B., "if the South be mortified at the election of Lincoln, should not the North be enraged at the election of Breckinridge?" Mr. B. was frequently interrupted by great applause.

Mr. Barringer was followed by Gen. J. M. Leach, also by invitation of the Committee, whose withering rebukes of the Democratic party were received with the greatest enthusiasm. He showed their inconsistencies, their future intentions and their corruption, in plain and undeniable colors. He pictured the effects of the disunion which the Breckinridge party were fast bringing upon us, in the most eloquent language. He showed their corruption in plain figures, and threw down the gauntlet to any Democrat who would be bold or rash enough to step forward and attempt to refute his charges.—The honorable gentleman, in the course of his remarks, made use of most eloquent language, which was received with hearty applause. In conclusion, he denounced the disunionists in unmeasured terms, and remarked, "*May God have pity on the man who could stand boldly forth and exclaim 'I am a disunionist.'*"

It was then moved by Gen. Young, and seconded, that the Club return their hearty and sincere thanks to the honorable gentleman who had this evening so ably defended the cause we advocate.

Moved and seconded, that the Club adjourn till next Friday evening, the 28th inst.

L. L. HYNEMAN,
Sec. B. & E. Club.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

"Some delegates went to the Charleston Convention to prevent a nomination, and to dissolve the Union. It was a happy riddance. When they left we got rid of the disunionists. Trust fellow from Delaware by the name of Bayard—he is a Democrat—went off to the secession to work the political wires for personal friends. I hope never to see these secession in the Democratic party again.—*Extract from Gov. Ellis' speech, delivered at Kinston, N. C., during the Gubernatorial canvass.*

Mr. Editor: For the purpose of enlightening the good people of North Carolina, I hand you the above extract from Gov. Ellis' speech delivered at Kinston, after the few Southern States had seceded from the Convention at Charleston. Will you please compare them with the Governor's position now. The very party he then denounced so bitterly he is now lauding to the skies and telling the people to support to save the Union.

How in the name of honesty or consistency can a man occupying the position of Gov. E. change his political creed so quick? Is not Yancey, the head front of the seceders, the same now that he was then? Did he not act the same part in Baltimore that he did in Charleston? Then, why does Gov. Ellis seek to work with the party he so bitterly denounced. Indeed, we have fallen upon strange times! "It was a happy riddance" to get clear of the seceders in Charleston; but in Baltimore he hugs the venomed poison and presses it to his lips, tastes and hands to his political friends to quaff the nauseous dose. T.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Bulletin:

DEAR SIR: Under your mast head you give your readers the following as from Gen. Joe Lane:

Compromises of constitutional principle are ever dangerous, and I am rejoiced that the true Democracy has seen fit to plant a firm foot on the rock of truth, and to give the people an opportunity to vindicate their love of justice and fraternal regard for each other's rights.—Gen. JOE LANE.

The import of this is to inquire of you *where and when* cousin Joe ever uttered any such sentiment. I as disconcerting (remote) deny that he ever said any such thing as the above and call upon you as an honorable fair and independent journalist to *give your authority.* SMITH.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

PINEVILLE, N. C., Sept 19th, 1860.

Mr. Editor: Pursuant to a previous notice to that effect, quite a number of citizens from the surrounding country assembled to-day at Morrow's T. O., for the purpose of forming a Vigilance Committee, with the view of protecting themselves against the fearful consequences of a servile insurrection.

On motion of Mr. N. N. Hart, the meeting was organized by calling M. L. Wallace to the Chair, and requesting Jas. T. Davis to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then explained, and the Chairman proceeded to appoint a committee of five, consisting of C. E. Bell, W. L. Mason, Samuel Younts, J. S. Neely and J. L. Grier, to draft resolutions and report business. The following resolutions were reported by said committee and unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st, That the late John Brown raid enacted at Harper's Ferry, as well as the more recent disclosures that have been made in Texas and in several other of our sister States, warrant us in the conclusion that we have arrived upon "evil times," and that it becomes the indispensable duty of every good citizen to be on his guard so as to protect himself against the murderous attacks of cut-throats, fanatics from abroad, and the incendiary movements of practical abolitionists at home.

Resolved 2nd, That we will use every exertion in our power to prevent a servile insurrection in our midst, and in order that such a public calamity may be avoided, we pledge ourselves carefully and scrupulously to investigate the character of every man upon whose actions rests the least suspicion, be he an entire stranger or a citizen of our own community.

Resolved 3rd, That we recommend to the Chair the propriety of appointing a vigilance committee of an indefinite number, and also a committee, consisting of three magistrates, whose business it shall be to appoint another committee to nominate patrols for each particular section in the beat or districts.

In accordance with the last of the foregoing resolutions, the Chairman appointed as a Vigilance Committee the following gentlemen, viz: Jno. W. Morrow, Chairman, W. L. Mason, C. E. Bell, Sam'l Younts, B. F. Morrow, J. L. Grier, J. S. Neely, G. W. Campbell, M. N. Hart, E. D. Williamson, J. M. Strong, Rob. H. McDowell, Jno. M. Potts, J. J. Price, S. W. Reid, J. W. Sterling, Joshua Glover, W. D. Russell, J. W. Hill, J. W. Elms, W. G. Phillips, J. T. Downs, J. H. Elms, T. J. Orr, N. D. Orr, J. H. Richardson, J. J. Alexander, J. A. Campbell, Jno. Hannigan, J. A. Porter, C. G. Alexander, J. W. Barnett, W. P. Barnett, W. P. Robinson, George Parks, J. R. Daniels and S. A. Davis. On motion, the Chairman was added to the number.

The Committee of Magistrates recommended under the same resolution consisted of Jas. B. Robinson, M. N. Hart and Sam'l A. Davis, who appointed M. L. Wallace, J. S. Neely and E. D. Williamson, as a committee to nominate patrols in each particular section. On motion, it was carried that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the *Bulletin* for publication, with a request that all the other Charlotte papers should copy.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

M. L. WALLACE, *Chairman.*
JAS. T. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

GREAT MATHEMATICAL DISCOVERY.—Mr. A. J. Vanarsdale, of Harrodsburg Ky., has published a little Book on the subject of Interest, entitled the "Great Federal Self Illustrating System of Computing Interest," which has elicited commendation from many distinguished persons in Kentucky.—Mr. V. is in this city for the purpose of giving our mercantile community an opportunity of testing its correctness.—*Nashville Banner.*

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA.—*Attempt to Break up a Bell and Everett Meeting.*—The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following account of a concerted attempt of the Union Splitting Black Republicans of that city to interrupt a Bell and Everett meeting:

A mass meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett was held last evening at the corner of Broad and South streets. Soon after the organization the Republican Invincibles passed in procession, followed by an immense crowd. While it was moving by, cheers were given for Lincoln and Hamlin on one side, and for Bell and Everett on the other, but there was not any fighting. In a few minutes stones were thrown from a crowd that had gathered on the south west corner of Broad and South streets, and this was kept up until the Bell and Everett men rallied in sufficient force to drive them back.

The speaking was then resumed, but it was not long before it was again interrupted in a similar manner. The speaker was stoned, and most of those on the stage were struck and injured, among whom were reported to be the Hon. Edward King and David Paul Brown, Esq. The assailants were now in sufficient force to drive off the Bell and Everett men, and did so for a considerable distance up Broad street. Orders were then sent to the Bell and Everett headquarters for reinforcements, which, upon arriving, succeeded in beating back the rioters. A running fight followed, in which brick bats and stones were thrown and pistols were fired. A few policemen were on the ground when the attack was made, but they did not remain. Finally, after more than an hour's hard fighting, the Bell and Everett men were driven off and the meeting broken up. The officers and speakers were stoned and pelted with rotten eggs, and after they were obliged to leave, the stage was demolished.

Reports were current that several men were shot, and from the number of reports of pistols, they were no doubt true, but the names of the injured could not be ascertained. The driver of the cart containing the large bell generally used in processions, was said to be of the number. One of the minute men, named Smith, was severely cut in the head, and several were badly hurt with stones. A posse of the Seventh ward police made their appearance when the riot was drawing to a close, and arrested nine of the alleged rioters, who were taken to the Eighth Ward station and held for a hearing to-day. The whole affair was one of the most disgraceful attempts to interfere with the right of free discussion that has ever taken place in this city—and the rioters should be made an example of.

Among those injured were David Paul Brown, Esq., who was struck on the face with a stone. Judge King was also struck with a stone, but escaped without serious injury. A number of minute men were severely beaten.

GOOD STONE.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, on the 6th inst., says:

"We are credibly informed that within the last few days *twelve life-long Democrats*, in Spalding county, have declared for Bell and Everett. We hear of such changes every day—men who never before cast any but a democratic vote, openly declaring for the truly National Union ticket, promoted by honest patriotism, and refusing longer to follow political leaders who have got them in the "Slough of Despond."—And there are thousands who, without making open profession, will be found at the polls, casting their votes for Bell and Everett and the country."

An intelligent gentleman, writing to the Nashville Banner from Somerville, Tenn., under date of the 4th inst., says:

"I heard this morning, from reliable authority, that in several neighborhoods of our county, quite a stampede to Bell and Everett is now going on from the ranks of both Douglas and Breckinridge. They give as a reason that they are for the union.—That they cannot follow their leaders any longer; that they have disrupted the party for which they still profess undying affection, and that either for the want of party or the want of sense, they may endanger, if not dissolve the Union, for which they do not profess so much attachment."

And so it is all over the country.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The Salisbury Watchman has been permitted to make an extract of a letter received in that place from a gentleman writing from—

GRENADA, Miss., Sept. 2d, 1860.

* * * * "We intend to carry the State by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority for Bell and Everett in November *mark it.*

"Several gentlemen in this place, of the democratic party—(five or six that I know of,) have returned from the North whither they had gone to purchase goods, through Bell and Everett men. They have espoused our cause with zeal, and it is having its influence on others."

WHAT COUNTY CAN BEAT IT?—A gentleman of Hamilton county Tenn., says the Chattanooga Gazette, born under the reign of King George III., who has cast his vote at every Presidential election since he became of age for the Democratic candidates, will, if he lives till November vote for Bell and Everett, the conservative Union candidates, and against the Disunion tickets North and South. He says it is the first time in his life he has been compelled to take sides against the candidates of his party, but he declares that it is the duty of every patriot to go for his country before any party. We heard him so declare.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.—Maj. Carroll, a Douglas, Elector in Tennessee, arrived at Washington on Monday, and reports his State as certain for Bell. Western Tennessee will vote, he says, for Douglas two to one over Breckinridge. In Memphis there are six Douglas Clubs, voting two thousand, and one Breckinridge Club, voting only twenty-five. In Tipton, a large county, there are but seventeen Breckinridge men. One Precinct in Davidson County has one solitary disunionist in it.

A friend informs us that the voters in Greensboro' (Ala.) in the corporation, have been canvassed and ascertained to stand as follows:

Bell	82
Douglas	46
Breckinridge	28

And just so the vote will be found over the whole South in November. Harrah for Bell and Everett and the Union.—*Ala. Whig.*

THE ESCAPE OF THE ARABIA.

Dr. Smith, of Springfield, (Mass.) writes home the following graphic account of the narrow escape of the steamship Arabia from sudden and terrible wreck on Fenner Rock, Cape Clear, of which a brief account has been given:

STEAMSHIP ARABIA, 11, A. M.
Friday, August 3d, 1860.

In the midst of life we are in death. Just half an hour ago, while standing on the hows, the ship running fourteen knots an hour under steam and sails, in a thick fog, I heard a loud shout "Land ahead!" I turned towards the captain, or rather had my eye on him at that moment. His face could not have expressed more horror if he had seen hell's gates opened. He sprang to the engine bell, at the same time shouting "hard a-port your helm." A counter order of "starboard" was given. The captain leaped from his footing, shouting so that his voice was heard above the escaping steam "hard a-port, in God's name!" His order was obeyed. Then turning forward amid a hubbub of voices, shouting "we are lost," "God have mercy on us," &c., I saw the rocks not twenty feet from the ship's bows. On their top was a light-house. As we swung around it seemed as if we should every moment feel the shock of striking. The huge swell of the Atlantic was reverberating and the spray flying all around us. The sun took shade, keeping us over so that the decks stood up like the roof of a house. Women were screaming, seamen running to and fro, and above all, the captain and lieutenants shouting so as to be heard above the shrill escaping steam, "hard a-port, hard, hard!" "Brace around the forward!" "Let fly the halyards and sheets fore and aft!" I stepped aback the foremast, to be out of the way of its fall, and waited for the shock.—But

"There's a sweet little cherub who sits up aloft
And looks after the life of poor Jack."

We approached, as all agree, within ten feet of the rock, and then began to recede. Just realize that there was only ten feet between us and eternity. It is the opinion of sea-faring men on board that the ship, if she had struck, would have sunk in five minutes, for it is a sharp ledge of rocks six or seven miles from any shore, and deep water all around. The boats could not have been got ready, and if they could, they never could have lived in the heavy surf. Now if she had gone ten feet farther we should have been almost instantly precipitated into a raging sea, where, six or seven miles from land, in a dense fog, few of us would have escaped. We should have all perished as miserably as did those in the Hungarian.—Three seconds more would have tolled the death-knell of most if not all of us, for we were so enveloped in fog, and far from land, and also no boat at the light house, that if we had seized fragments of the wreck they would have been torn from our grasp by the sea, boiling as in a cauldron over the sunken reefs, hours before our fate could have been known. I know there was no time to run below for life preservers—which are hung up by each berth—and so contented myself with just stringing up my nerves for a buffet with the waves. For three minutes I can assure you, man showed what he is when expecting the "King of Terrors.—Two or three ladies took it heroically, and seemed to draw in strength from the cross around them. It was a terrible moment for the captain. (Capt. Stone) for as we swung around, the sails taking aback and heeling us over, everybody expected to feel the grinding crash beneath our feet. I felt for him, for all his rashness, and gladly say that to his decision in our hour of need we owe our lives.

The rock is called Fenner Rock, and upon it is the Cape Clear light house. A subscription is now being taken up among the passengers for the seaman who first shouted "breakers ahead." I shall never forget to my dying day the face of the captain when he heard that wild shout. I have seen distress and pain in all their forms, but never a face like that, so full of horror, perfect agony, and crushing responsibility. The cry "breakers ahead," the stopping of the engines, the escape of the steam, and the shifting of the helm, all occurred in one second. It seemed at the instant as if it were utterly impossible to stop the ship's way in time to save us; but God rules. He put forth His hand, and the vessel, trembling as if with mortal fear, yielded to her powerful engines, receded from the rock, and we were saved.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT—A MAN FALLS FROM THE TOP OF A STEEPLE—At Troy, N. Y., on the 7th inst., two painters, one named John Fishback, who had been drinking, ascended to the dome of St. Patrick's church, to do a job of painting. Sixty-one feet from the ground is a narrow ledge or cornice, from two to three feet wide, running around the base of the dome. Upon this ledge the two men had been at work for some time, having previously finished the painting above by means of ladders fastened from the cross on the summit of the dome. On this narrow shelving, where the men were now at work, Fishback would frequently let go all support from the dome, and walk out on the very edge, to show his nerve and bravado. The entreaties of his companion not to do so only induced him to show still greater recklessness, until all at once his companion saw him going, when no power of his could save him. He had lost his balance, and, falling, struck first upon a cornice quite a distance below, and then upon the ground, falling upon the right side of the head and shoulder, instantly killing him, causing the blood to spout from his ears, and dressing the right side of his head and face into a horrid shape.

NOT RELIGIOUSLY EDUCATED.—The "Christian Observer," speaking of the prayer of the Jewish Rabbi Raphall in Congress, says:

"The Rabbi is spoken of as a very affable and pleasant, as well as learned man.—One of the editors of the "Presbyterian Witness" says that "in 1849, he crossed the Atlantic on the same vessel with Dr. Raphall, then on his way to this country. It was proposed one day by an Englishman, that we ask him to give his opinion, as a Rabbi, in regard to the lawfulness of slavery, as determined by the Old Testament, or law of Moses. We were struck with his reply. He said the Scriptures sanctioned slavery, and then added: "There are those who do not believe in the lawfulness of slavery, but they are persons who have not been religiously educated!"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

A NEW PLANET DISCOVERED BY LIEUT. MAURY.—Commander Maury announces the discovery of a new Planet, at Washington Observatory, on Saturday night.—Its right ascension is 23 deg. 41 minutes; its declination, 3 deg. 23 minutes, South.